

purpose proceeded, accompanied by another young man to the lake side. Young Galligan and Kelly, who were both expert swimmers, jumped into the water and swam right across the lake, but on returning the young man on the bank observed John Galligan struggling in the water, and called out to his companion to go to his assistance. Kelly instantly obeyed the call, and succeeded in catching a hold of his cousin, who appeared to be completely exhausted at the time having, as is supposed, taken a cramp. Kelly next got the poor young man on his back, with his arms clasped round his body, and relying perhaps too much on his own strength and expertise in the water, struck out for the opposite bank from whence they started. He made an alkank superhuman effort to reach the shore, and succeeded in getting into shallow water about three paces from the land, when he became completely exhausted, and succumbing to the fatigue, both sank beneath the water never more to rise alive.—Anglo-Celt.

On July 9, a melancholy accident occurred on the Midland Railway between the Crossodony and Ballywillan station, whereby a young lad named Hugh Smith the eldest son of a poor, but respectable, farmer residing on the townland of Grosse-hall, was instantaneously killed, and his body mangled in a shocking manner. It appeared that the poor young fellow had been mowing along the slopes of the line, his father being tenant to the company for a mile of the land adjoining the road. At twelve o'clock he, together with his father, who was making hay on an adjoining island, partook of some refreshment which was sent to them from home. After the repast both returned to their work, and in some short time it appeared that young Smith lay down on the line to rest himself, within about fourteen inches of the track, and fell asleep. The one p.m. train from Carron, came dashing up, and the engine driver, when within 50 yards of the spot where the boy was lying, saw him, and used every effort to stop the train without success. The poor fellow being startled by the noise of the train, made an effort to rise, but was instantly struck by the step of the third class carriage, and was then dragged under the train and mangled in a shocking manner. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and on the poor father running to the spot, he beheld the shocking spectacle of his fine young son cut up into atoms.—Ibid.

The following is a full report of the observations made by Lord Granard in the House of Lords, on the occasion of the third reading of the Land Bill:—Lord Granard said—My lords, before this debate closes, not having addressed your lordships on the second reading of this Bill, I hope I will not be deemed presumptuous if I wish to be allowed to trespass on your attention for a few minutes upon a subject so interesting, to record my sense of the deep obligation that those who wish well to Ireland are under to Her Majesty's Government, both for the bill they have framed, and for the firmness with which they have resisted amendments calculated, in their opinion, to impair the principles of a measure as important to Ireland as any which has ever been brought to the attention of Parliament.—My lords, I believe that the bill was, in the form in which it first appeared upon your lordship's table, a great boon to the tenantry of Ireland and although my personal feelings would lead me to regret that the scheme for the extension of the Ulster custom, and for what is called permissive tenant right, did not find favor in the eyes of Her Majesty's advisers, yet I believe most conscientiously that their measure would have been accepted and would have been proved to be, by the Irish people, a satisfactory settlement of the relations which in future should exist between landlord and tenant. My lords, whilst this bill, in my humble opinion, invaded none of the legitimate rights of property, for it merely recognized principles that have been freely conceded to the tenantry by some of the best of Irish landlords, the boon offered by it to the tenantry is very great, if we contrast their position before the passing of this bill and their position after it. Before the passing of the bill the tenants of Ulster and of other places, where an analogous custom existed, were liable to have their custom undermined or even extinguished, now it is secured by being made the law of the land; and upwards of 200,000 of the tenantry of Ireland are now conscious that for all time they and their descendants will enjoy their holdings under this time-honoured and salutary custom, without the fear that it can even be tampered with or impaired. Well then, my lords, what was the position of these tenants who did not hold under the Ulster custom before the passing of the act? Why, they were liable to be turned out of their holdings without a sixpence compensation, and liable to those unfair and vexatious proceedings, of however rare occurrence, which have forced upon Parliament the conviction that it must deal with the question of the Irish land [hear, hear]. And now look at their position under the bill. They cannot be evicted without due compensation, and what is more valuable even under the scale, although diminished, their right of occupancy, as distinct from the right of ownership, is recognized and legalised, their grievances and disputes will in future be adjudicated upon by competent tribunals (hear, hear). Ample provision was given for the building of workmen's cottages, and facilities provided whereby where a landlord wished to sell, a tenant might acquire his lands in perpetuity. Well, my lords, I believe that a measure containing all these great and true principles would have proved, in a great degree, to have been the permanent settlement of the question. And though I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that several amendments—such as those limiting acre, doing away with leases for the benefit of the laboring classes, the mitigation of the compensating power, and restriction of the court of taking cognizance of exorbitant rents—should have been introduced into the bill, yet, I ven think that, if it should become law with those effects, still it may be considered, if not quite the earnest settlement we would wish, at all events, most satisfactory instalment; and I trust that in his spirit it will be received by my countrymen, and that from it will date an era of prosperity, of confidence, and of contentment, such as has never been prior to the present recorded in the annals of Ireland [hear, hear].

SLIGO DISFRANCHISED.—It is no satisfaction to us find that we were correct in our view of the Disfranchisement Bill, and its results. Notwithstanding a Union point and Lord Cairns to boot, this recent Borough is deprived of the right to be represented in parliament; and this penalty has been flouted on the report of two Members of the Bar who were unknown to fame until their names appeared in the Royal Commission; and although two persons whose evidence would have been most valuable absent themselves and did not undergo examination. Captain Knox and Thomas Brennan did not be found while the Commissioners were at Sligo; but after the report was furnished to the use of Commons, Captain Knox makes his appearance in Dublin, and there is not a word of inquiry. It appears, then, that any witness may with impunity avoid service of summons to appear before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections. It has been so in the case of Sligo Borough, and we mention it for the information of all who may be concerned in such matters in the time to come.

On Thursday night, the Borough of Sligo and shire, was read a third time and passed, without word of objection from Lord Cairns or any other member of the House.—Sligo Champion.

We have in our office two samples of luxuriant— one grown from English seed, by Mr. Johnson, Ballylennon, Raphoe, and measuring 50 inches; the other grown from Riga seed, by Mr. Alexander, Tollyrapp, Raphoe, and measuring 54 inches.

The seed in both cases was purchased from Messrs. William Wilson and Son, Raphoe. Derry Standard. An inquest was held on Monday, at Lombard-street, Galway, on the body of a victualler named Michael Cunningham, who came by his death the previous day, from injuries sustained through the kick of a horse. Medical evidence went to prove that there was a large discoloration on the right side immediately over the region of the liver, evidently caused by the kick, which caused laceration of the liver and internal hemorrhage. This was the immediate cause of death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance.—Freeman.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—In our last we illustrated the landlord power in this country by a reference to the case of "Owen Wynne v. Edward Kelly," and this week we have another instance of the landlord's requirements from his tenant. The latter must pay his rent punctually crop his land according to the conditions laid down by the landlord, and very generally has to expend labor and capital in necessary improvements on his farm; but all this does not make him a free man; after performing these duties, he is expected to have neither opinion nor will of his own on questions political; and should be able to vote for a candidate for a poor law guardianship or for parliament, according to the dictates of his conscience, he is visited with eviction. The case to which we have now to refer is that of "John Connell v. Captain Richard E. Peyton," which was brought to a close in the court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last. It was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant damages on several grounds. First, for trespass; second, for breaking and entering plaintiff's house; third, for practicing intimidation at an election; fourth, for having threatened to injure the plaintiff; fifth, for having threatened to evict the plaintiff of his farm; sixth, for having evicted him out of his messuage and premises on account of his vote at an election; seventh, for having inflicted injuries in consequence of his having voted. The plaintiff's case was that he had been employed as bailiff by the defendant, and also held as a yearly rent the tolls and customs of the town at Castle-carraig. In the contested election of 1865 he voted for Dr. Brady, whom the defendant did not wish to see returned, and this aroused the indignation of the defendant so much that he sent for him and told him to inform the tenants that he was no longer bailiff. He further told the plaintiff that he would take every soil he possessed, and advised him to give up his leasehold interest and leave the country, for that a day's peace he would never let him have on the lands. This declaration of war was followed by the acts complained of, and which the action was brought. The defence was a denial of the allegations of the plaintiff and to the counts for intimidation, the defendant pleaded the statute of limitation. The plaintiff was examined, and deposed to the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment, and was corroborated by other witnesses. The landlord, Captain Peyton, was also examined in his own defence, and boldly admitted that he dismissed his land agent, Mr. Kiernan—one of the most respectable solicitors in Ireland—as well as the plaintiff, because they disobeyed his orders in voting for Dr. Brady at the election in 1865 for representatives of the County of Leitrim. Here is a portion of the landlord's evidence:— I canvassed some of my tenants for Colonel Tension and Colonel Gore. All the tenants, with I believe, two exceptions, voted for Dr. Brady. I think it was on the polling day that I dismissed Mr. Kiernan, land agent, and also dismissed the plaintiff. I told Mr. Kiernan that Connell would also be dismissed, because he did not obey my orders. I told Connell to go round to all my tenants and perform his last act in my behalf, and that was to tell them that he should not be my bailiff any longer. I also told him that I should take possession of any lands that he did not hold by lease.

The Captain did not put cap or cloak upon the matter; his orders were disobeyed, and out the tenant should go. The result of the action is thus reported:— The jury found that the defendant had entered illegally into possession of a shed, and on that count they found for the plaintiff £15. On the second count they found that the acceptance of rent up to November 1868, renewed the plaintiff's tenancy of the lands of Gwiley, and on this count they found for the plaintiff £25. They disagreed on the third count under which the penalty was claimed, on the ground as alleged that the defendant had threatened to injure plaintiff in consequence of his vote at the election. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of the third count, the plaintiff's counsel accepting the verdict on the other two.

In this case the landlord has been made to "pay for his whistle," but how many cases have there been of landlord dictation, in which the tenant had not the means of trying conclusions with his landlord, who therefore escaped the penalty of his wrong doing. The Tollyrapp journals, amongst other objections against the Irish Land Bill, have stated that it would have the effect of creating dissension between landlord and tenant, the tricky scribes being well aware that dissension is the rule at present, and that the passing of the Bill, which lessens the power of the landlord for evil, must ultimately have the effect of bringing both classes into more friendly relations.—Sligo Champion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—The Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Saturday Review have been indulging in some very venomous epithets in connection with the name of the Archbishop of Westminster. To crib their rhetoric as well as their asserion from the Augsburg Gazette, the Nation, and one or two French liberal papers, is hardly creditable to journals which profess to gather news from original sources, and to serve up to their readers a home-made commentary. We shall be satisfied with setting before our readers an extract from the Roman Letter of the Unita Cattolica [July 9]. It gives the estimate, we believe the correct estimate, formed of this illustrious Prelate, not by the enemies of the Church, but by the immense majority of the Bishops in Rome, and by the Catholic party. The writer says:— "You will have noted the bilious temperament of the Gallican and Jewish press against the illustrious Archbishop of Westminster. He has been the foremost champion of infallibility, and therefore its enemies do not spare him for its triumph. But every Catholic heart owns a debt of gratitude to this learned, pious, and modest Prelate, who wins the respect of all who approach him. His name will live and be glorious in the annals of Holy Church; and the insults of the sectaries do him honor."—Tablet.

The 'Rock' repeats 'that the only son of the Hon. Edward Kenyon, of Maccles, Shropshire, has been received into the Church of Rome.'

A new Industrial School for girls has been established in Salisbury, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, by the zeal and generosity of Lady Herbert of Lea.

Hugh Rose, plasterer London, has come into possession of a snug little fortune of £130,000 by the decease of a relative in Scotland.

During the past year there were built in England 477 sailing and steam vessels, of 202,510 tons; in Scotland, 211 vessels worth built, of 135,351 tons; and in Ireland, 19 vessels, of 9,201 tons.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO INDIA.—It is stated in Bombay that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to pay a visit to India at the end of next year.

EMIGRATION FROM LONDON.—On Saturday the 11th a party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund

embarked for Quebec on board the steamship Atlas. The steamer left the Victoria Dock soon after seven o'clock. Since March last the committee have assisted close upon 5,000 persons in emigrating.

The Globe has authority for stating that there is no foundation for the assertion of the Weekly Register that Lord Schomberg Kerr, who has just succeeded his brother as Marquis of Lothian, is a member of the Church of Rome.

The brothers of the present Marquis came over to the Catholic Church with their mother, but Lord Schomberg remains a member of the Church of England.

At the Carmarthen Assizes, Mr. Justice Hannen, charging the grand jury [of which Sir John Mansel Bart. was foreman], referred to the case of Evan and Hannah Jacob, charged with the manslaughter of their daughter, the Welsh fasting girl. After going at great length into the facts, his Lordship said the question they had to consider was whether *prima facie* case had been made out against the parents of causing the death of the girl by wilful neglect or negligence. They have since been sentenced to imprisonment.

It appears from recent statistics that 26,888 shops and public-houses are open in London on Sundays—a number which, if placed side by side, would extend a distance of 80 miles. 100,000 railway servants, 30,981 post office officials, 24,000 cabmen and omnibus men [in London alone], 200,000 publicans and beer-shop keepers, and many other classes of men are required to work on Sundays. The few must always suffer for the good of the many, and the evil would not be so great could this Sunday labour be given to the unfortunates who cannot earn bread during the week days.

A SINGULAR SPEECH.—An English Judge—Baron Pigot—lately addressed a meeting in London, convened for the purpose of securing to the laity greater power in church matters. He said, in conclusion:—The great evil was, that the Church of England, of which he was a member, although he held his objections, went sturdily on its own way, and would not allow the people to have their own way in congregations. He verily believed that was a glaring, startling, and enormous absurdity. The Dissenters had seen it long ago, and so had Churchmen.—Again, he asked, when did a Church of England man find it convenient to speak to his neighbor of the name of Christ? His own friends had never found it convenient to do so, but coming out of Church he had often been asked to his disgust, are you going to hunt to-morrow? Have you any money in the funds? Upon this last matter the London 'Observer' adds:—As to the last point we would say, judging from the Protestant clerical wills we read, that it is not the laity alone that seems anxious about 'money in the funds.'

SALARIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. N. G. Lambert, the Liberal member for Bucks. has given notice of a motion that the present salary of the First Lord of the Treasury is inadequate, and that it ought to be increased to eight thousand pounds per annum. The Premier's allowance, like that of each of the five Secretaries of State, and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now five thousand pounds a year. The salary of the Speaker is five thousand pounds, and that of the First Lord of the Admiralty four thousand five hundred pounds, each with a furnished residence. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is allowed four thousand pounds a year, the Postmaster General two thousand five hundred pounds, and the Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, Presidents of the Board of Trade and Poor-law Board, Vice-President of the Council, First Commissioner of Works, Secretary to the Treasury, each two thousand pounds. Each Parliamentary Under Secretary of State receives one thousand five hundred, and the junior Lord of the Treasury and the civil Lord of the Admiralty each one thousand. The Lord Chancellor gets ten thousand pounds a year, viz. six thousand pounds as a Judge of Appeal in Chancery, and four thousand as Speaker of the House of Lords.

RAILWAY CALAMITY.—Before we had well recovered from the shock of the disaster at Newark another comes to renew the horror. This time we have the pain of recording the sudden and violent death of a Catholic gentleman holding an official position amongst us, and deservedly esteemed and respected in his discharge. On Sunday morning, soon after midnight, near to the Citadel of Carlisle, a passenger train was run into by a goods' train, and seven carriages were wrecked. Five of their occupants, viz. two men, two women, and a little boy were killed on the spot, and twenty more very seriously injured. Of the five fatal cases one was, we deeply regret to say, that of Mr. Lynch, her Majesty's Inspector of Catholic Schools. His death is supposed to have been instantaneous. He was accompanied by his wife, who was also seriously hurt, but it is hoped, not fatally, and by his son, who has provisionally escaped injury. Mr. Lynch was on his return from the Continent, where he had been taking a short reprieve from hard work.—Tablet.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIVERPOOL.—The great festival of St. William III was observed with special devotion—and drunkenness—by the Liverpool Orangemen. As early as Sunday indications of the approaching commemoration were supplied in the number of orange lilies visible in buttonholes, and the hundreds of drunken apprentices staggering through the streets. Some of our local Orange ministers of peace [?] preached special sermons on Sunday against Ritualism and Romish practices, and in the most respectful manner appeared vested in broad Orange stoles and other insignia of their unauthorised Orange ritual. The eve of the glorious Twelfth was spent in becoming bacchanalia. The low beerhouses throughout the town did a roaring trade, and something much stronger than the Boye water was imbibed, the revellers, long after midnight, making night hideous with their cries. As early as four a.m. next morning thousands were astir, preparing by liberal potations for the arduous duties of the day. Buses and carts conveyed the Orangemen in their glory to the rendezvous at the Dingle, whence the procession was to start. A great feature among the inevitable wooden Bibles, and Orange flags and insignia was a living effigy of the Prince of Orange, riding on a white cart horse, with a sword in one royal hand, a bible in the other, and a bob wig on his head. This representative, however, carried out the character too exactly, for early in the morning it was found he had, like a true Dutchman, drunk so deeply that he had to be lifted down from his charger, placed in a cab, and replaced by another horseman. One regulation among those laid down for the guidance of the partakers in the procession is very significant. It was 'That the Committee of each district stands at each public house on the route until their district has passed.' The Orangemen, however, had taken precautions against this rule. Bottles and dasks passed freely in the ranks; and, worse than all, the committee men took advantage of their official position at the 'public' to stand in a vulgar sense for each other. The result has been well described by a local Protestant contemporary:—'A stranger's first impression might reasonably have been that a brewer, in order to make known the strength of his liquor, kept open house; and that those who had participated in the strong ale had become, what is not uncommon, so rickous in their cups, and were wandering about the streets proclaiming their piety. Orangemen may or may not be a very excellent organisation; but why the institution, or many of its members, should devote the 12th of July to the consuming of drink, wearing yellow favors, shouting out their Protestantism, causing a general disturbance in the town, and insulting their Catholic neighbors, is difficult of explanation, more especially as the Orangemen profess to be so eminently pious. It may be that the 'glorious 12th' is regarded somewhat in the

light of a safety-valve for the escape of pent-up ultra-Protestant enthusiasm, and to show the quiet, jog-jog English public how disinterestedly watchful a few Irish parsons and Orange demagogues are of our institutions in Church and State.

In the evening there was a grand Orange ball at St. George's Hall, this being the centre of the many attractions provided throughout the town. The scene of riot, drunkenness, and debauchery, which was presented in the exterior of the hall and especially in the underground cellars and corridors, baffles description. Even the Orange clergymen could not for decency sake patronise the disgraceful proceedings. These had a grand meeting at the Concert Hall, but it was a failure, as even the Orange organ, the Courier, acknowledge. It says that notwithstanding that placards had been plentifully posted about the town inviting Protestants to attend in their thousands to show their adherence to the Protestant principles as they had been handed down from the Reformation, not more than 300 or 400 persons were present. One rev. gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Carson thus spoke of the Orange celebrations elsewhere:—He could not conscientiously as a clergyman and a Christian celebrate the glorious victory their fathers had achieved in a ball. Besides, he knew and was sorry to say that the results of their balls in Liverpool had not tended to their credit hitherto. He, as an individual, felt that it would be inconsistent with his position as a clergyman to be associated with them. He thought there was a tendency to gather into their dancing assemblies those whose moral character was not such as it ought to be, and he said it without fear of rebuke; that the association of Orangemen with persons of that description threw mud and mire on the glorious order to which they belonged.

Another rev. speaker Mr. Yonge lamented that as yet no persons of respectability or social status could be prevailed upon to join the order. The manner in which the Orange festival was wound up was significantly shown by the hundreds of inebriated men reeling home in broad daylight next morning, and the increase of drunk and disorderly cases in the police court. With pardonable pride we may point to the testimony for some years given by magistrates, the police, and the press, as to the absence of extra cases after the celebration of St. Patrick's day in Liverpool.—Catholic Times.

TERRIBLE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—A terrible thunder-storm, followed by heavy floods in the rivers, swept over Lancashire on Saturday afternoon, and caused extensive damage to property and the loss of several lives. The storm travelled southwards, and in the northern district of the county the ravages it caused were chiefly confined to the immediate beds of the rivers, and the flooding of low lying lands. Almost incalculable damage has been done to the mills built on the banks of the stream and supplied from it. In one or two cases dwelling-houses were partly washed away. Two coal-pits are flooded up in Dalegate. At Bacup there was also a shock, a large amount of property being submerged to an average depth of seven feet. The amount of damage done at Bacup is estimated at between eighty and one hundred thousand pounds. The town of Rhymney was also visited by a terrific thunderstorm on Saturday, and a reservoir, which is situated about two miles from the town and supplied the district with water, overflowed. The embankment gave way, and the whole body of water rushed down the valley, sweeping everything before it; a farmhouse was washed away, and all the farm buildings and stock. A man and two children were drowned. The houses two miles distant from the reservoir were flooded and damaged. The amount of property destroyed is very considerable.—Tablet, July 16th.

THE ANGLICAN CONVOCATION.—The Anglican Convocation has had presented to it a 'gravamen' or statement of grievance, signed by Dr. McKenzie, the Protestant Bishop of Nottingham, complaining about a matter in which we fear the Anglican Synod can afford no effectual redress. The point is that certain persons have 'convened a Council calling itself Ecumenical' which 'is now in session at the Vatican,' and that 'the Church of England is not recognized by it as a portion of the Catholic Church of Christ.' The language of this document seems to ignore the important fact that the Church of England has no official knowledge either of that Church which the Bishop says is holding the said Council, or of any such place as the Vatican. Internationally, which in an Anglican sense is the same thing as canonically—the English Establishment is represented by the Sovereign. Now the Queen of England has no official knowledge of the Pope, either in her temporal or spiritual capacity; nor does she hold any relations with him whatsoever. Neither does it seem reasonable to complain of the Pope not recognizing as Catholic the Anglican hierarchy. He indeed originally founded it, and for a thousand years appointed its prelates, but after it had cast off his authority, lost the Apostolical succession, and separated itself from all the ancient Churches of Christendom for three centuries, rejected the ancient faith, and persecuted to death, so long as it possessed temporal power, the small remnant of those who refused to follow its example, he at length, in the year of grace 1850, formally abolished it by a solemn act, which was accepted by the whole of the Catholic world. How then can it be reasonable to complain of the Pope and those who think with him not recognizing the Anglican Protestant Establishment? We present very respectfully, a dilemma to Dr. Henry Mackenzie: Either the Churches of the 900 Bishops composing the Ecumenical Council are true portions of the Catholic Church of Christ, or they are not. If they are, then both he himself is an intruder into the See of Nottingham and the Anglican Communion and the Anglican doctrines, so far as they are antagonistic to Rome, are condemned by those 900 Bishops and all in communion with them—a serious fact, one would think, for Anglicanism. If they are not, then where is the reasonableness of the complaint that they do not recognize Anglicanism? What advantage could it be for Anglicans to be recognized by those who are themselves not Catholics, or perhaps, as one great section of Anglicans would say, not even Christians? The futility of the complaint was equalled by the impracticalness of the demand for action on the part of the Convocation. It was desired that the Anglican Synod should take measures to watch the proceedings of the Council, and measures for fully executing the Province of Canterbury from any share or complicity in the acts of the Council. Many Anglicans were sure will share in our opinion, that their existing dangers for their church much more real and certainly more urgently demanding the vigilance of her members than the risk of any share or complicity in the acts of the Council.—Tablet.

DEBATES ON EDUCATION.—In a long discussion in Committee on Friday and Monday the subject of compulsory education for the poor received a thoroughly exhaustive treatment, so far as a British House of Commons can exhaust it. There were the advocates of general compulsion, and there were those who demanded absolute freedom to the poor to educate their children, or not, as they please. If the House remained as unconvinced by the arguments of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Mundella in the one extreme, as by those of Lord Montagu and Mr. Leatham in the other, it is not on that account to be supposed to have taken up a position of absolute equilibrium between the two. It has in fact inclined much more to one side than to the other; it has affirmed by large majorities the principle of permissive compulsion. For the present indeed it has declined to adopt the principle of general compulsion on the Prussian or American model, but has adopted a modified compulsion, and has wisely relieved itself of any possible odium that may accrue in the practical application of the principle. By the judicious expedient of School Boards throughout the country, it leaves the

decision to local influences as to where and to what degree compulsion shall be enforced. It is however to be remarked that there is no pretence of finality about this part of the measure. The arrangements of the Bill in regard to the enforced attendance of children are declared by the Government to be tentative and experimental only, and preparatory—as at present intended—to the adoption of general compulsion. One very substantial reason for the delay, doubtless is, that, as yet, the schools do not exist; and it would be manifestly absurd to compel the attendance of children at schools we have yet to build and appoint. No doubt as has been stated officially, there is already provided a large amount of school accommodation of which the working classes have not as yet availed themselves. We are told that there is in existing schools vacant room for nearly 400,000 children; and that in the East of London within one square mile there are 20,000 children not attending school, though the schools are not filled; and no doubt there does exist both amongst the decent working classes, and much more in the 'lower stratum' of society, a culpable and lamentable indifference to the education of their children; but, on the other hand, there are numerous localities inhabited by dense populations to whom educational facilities can hardly be said to have been offered.—Tablet.

SR. PATRICK'S, LIMEWAY-STREET, MANCHESTER.—There has been a mission going on in this church since the 19th June, by the Dominican Fathers, which closed on Sunday night with an explanation of the Commandments by two of the Fathers, after which there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the renewal of the baptismal vows, followed by the Papal Benediction. The scene in the church at this time was grand in the extreme, every person in the immense congregation holding a lighted wax taper, and bowing their heads in token of the great spiritual advantages they were at that moment receiving. The confessionals were crowded from early morning until late at night, and during last week there were priests assisting from various other districts. Still numbers had to go without being heard, but from the zeal manifested we are sure they will even now make their peace with their good God, who sent them the blessings of the mission to revive the light of divine faith in their souls. We understand there have been a large number of our dissenting brethren received into the one true fold during the three weeks, and it will be a long time before the mission of 1870 will be forgotten by those who had the happiness of attending it.—Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

NEW CHURCH IN PATERSON, N. J.—On Sunday, July 31st, the magnificent new church which has been in process of erection in Paterson, N. J., since the summer of 1865, at the corner of Main and Grand streets, was dedicated with solemn and imposing services, in presence of an immense congregation which filled the large building to its utmost capacity. The various Catholic societies formed in procession at the old church in Oliver street, and escorted thence the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia. The procession moved round the church, the Bishop sprinkling the holy water on the way, and entered the building by the Main street entrance at 9:45 o'clock, a.m. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Senex of Jersey City, assisted by Father Heeney, of Bergen, and Father Garvey. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of Seton Hall College, Administrator of the diocese, assisted by the clergy present and others. The music and choral accompaniments were artistically and sweetly rendered.—The Right Rev. Bishop Wood delivered the dedication sermon. In the evening solemn vespers were chanted by the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, assisted by a number of other priests.

The idleness of American ship yards has driven a very important class of mechanics into other employments, and there are no apprentices to take their places. For seven years writes Mr. McKay, there is not a ship-carpenter that has had work enough to teach a young man the business; and it is now a fact that it is almost an impossibility to get any first class ship-carpenters. We have, therefore, not only protected the shipping interest out of existence, but have almost extinguished the skill which alone can make industry available for the construction of more ships.

An official copy has been received at the Department of State, at Washington, of a decree issued by the Mexican Government, permitting the free importation of corn into the port of Campechy, and also conceding the importation, free of duty, of 600 pounds of flour for each 10,000 pounds of corn introduced. This concession is made in consequence of the loss of crops in the State of Campechy, and the introduction of these supplies into any other State will not be permitted.

The 'Territorial Enterprise' gives an account of a remarkable spring, said to exist in the State of Nevada. 'About one mile from Elko,' says that paper, 'on the old White Pine road, are a number of curious hot springs, the property of Messrs. Laumister & Groepper. One of these springs is really a great natural curiosity—a spring the like of which is, perhaps, nowhere else to be found in the whole world. It is a hot spring of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the water of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of the spring yields as much soup as could be obtained from twelve pounds of the same meat cooked in common water.'

COUGHING A BULLET OUT OF HIS HEAD.—Th. Greenville (S. O.) Mountaineer chronicles a singular case Mr. William Beattie, a young gentleman of that town, was shot in the eye during the war, the bullet lodging in his head—internally. The most eminent surgical skill failed to extract this ball, and Mr. Beattie has, from time to time, suffered much from it. A few months ago Mr. B. was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which he felt something fall into his mouth. It proved to be the bullet which had been hidden in his head five or six years. This bullet, which weighs half an ounce had worked its way slowly into the channel of the larynx, and the convulsive effort of coughing releasing its hold, it fell, by its own gravity, through the said channel.

New York was shocked on Friday last with the report of a horrible and mysterious murder committed in the heart of the fashionable quarter of this city. The victim was Mr. Benjamin Nathan, a well known stock broker, a gentleman of very large wealth and high social position, and brother in law of Judge Cardozo. He was found lying dead in his bed room in his residence, at No. 12 West Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue. His head was beaten with five terrible blows the instrument of murder being a heavy iron bar, known by ship carpenters as a dog. Mr. Nathan had retired in perfect health on Thursday night, and the murder was not discovered until six o'clock next morning. The most remarkable feature of the tragedy is that, though two sons of Mr. Nathan, with his housekeeper and her son slept in the house, they heard no unusual noises during the night. Mr. Nathan's watch and jewelry were missing and his safe was found open. The theory of the murder is that the assassin was concealed in the house, and after killing and robbing the old gentleman, quietly made his way into the street. Too police and detective force of the city are making every effort to track the assassin.—Irish American, Aug. 6th.